Now if this Table be compared with the 6th Scheme, you will there ſee the conſtitution of each Colour, as to its Ingredients, or the original Colours of which it is compounded, and thence be enabled to judge of its intenſeneſs or imperfection; which may ſuffice in explication of the 4th and 18th Obſervations, unleſs it be further deſired to delineate the manner how the Colours appear, when the two Object-Glaſſes are lay'd upon one another. To do which, let there be deſcribed a large Arc of a Circle, and a ſtreight Line which may touch that Arc, and parallel to that Tangent ſeveral occult Lines, at ſuch diſtances from it, as the numbers ſet againſt the ſeveral Colours in the Table denote. For the Arc, and its Tangent, will repreſent the ſuperficies of the Glaſſes terminating the interjacent Air; and the places where the occult Lines cut the Arc will ſhow at what diſtances from the Center, or Point of contact, each Colour is reflected.

There are alſo other uſes of this Table: For by its aſſiſtance the thickneſs of the Bubble in the 19th Obſervation was determined by the Colours which it exhibited. And ſo the bigneſs of the parts of natural Bodies may be conjectured by their Colours, as ſhall be hereafter ſhewn. Alſo, if two or more very thin plates be lay'd one upon another, ſo as to compoſe one plate equalling them all in thickneſs, the reſulting Colour may be hereby determined. For inſtance, Mr. *Hook* in his *Miſcrographia* obſerves, that a faint yellow plate of Muſcovy-glaſs lay'd upon a blue one, conſtituted a very deep purple. The yellow of the firſt Order is a faint one, and the thickneſs of the plate exhibiting it, according to the Table is $4\frac{3}{5}$, to which add 9, the thick-

neſs